their first visit. The average BCRSS score for the 6 admitted patients was 1.9. 17 of 50 subjects in the standard care group were admitted to the hospital with an average BCRSS score of 4.1.

[0325] Example 17: A controlled study was conducted on 40 male patients with average age of 41.6 years old. Patients were diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection but were showing relatively mild symptoms. Patients were divided into one of two arms. The treatment arm was prescribed darolutamide (300 mg) orally twice daily at the start of the trial, the control arm received standard care. Patients were instructed to go home but return to the hospital if symptoms became worse. Efficacy parameters were defined as 1.) COVID-19 Diagnosis: COVID-19 positive diagnosis was defined as subject exhibiting symptoms of acute respiratory infection, defined as one or more of the following cough, fever (>37.5° C./99.5° F.), shortness of breath, sore throat, and a positive SARS-CoV-2 rtPCR test 2.) COVID-19 Hospitalization was defined as confirmed hospitalization due to COVID-19, and 3.) Symptoms Severity of COVID-19 was defined as symptoms severity of COVID-19 using Brescia-COVID Respiratory Severity Scale (BCRSS).

[0326] All subjects were tested and found to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection. All subjects were monitored for one month after the initiation of the therapy. 1 of 20 subjects in the darolutamide arm was admitted to the hospital after their first visit. The patient's BCRSS score was 2. 3 of 20 subjects in the standard care group were admitted to the hospital with an average BCRSS score of 3.6.

[0327] Example 18: A controlled study was conducted on 150 male patients with average age of 45.7 years old. Patients were diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection but were showing relatively mild symptoms. Patients were divided into one of two arms. The treatment arm was prescribed abiraterone (500 mg) twice daily at the start of the trial, the control arm received standard care. Patients were instructed to go home but return to the hospital if symptoms became worse. Efficacy parameters were defined as 1.) COVID-19 Diagnosis: COVID-19 positive diagnosis was defined as subject exhibiting symptoms of acute respiratory infection, defined as one or more of the following cough, fever (>37.5° C./99.5° F.), shortness of breath, sore throat, and a positive SARS-CoV-2 rtPCR test 2.) COVID-19 Hospitalization was defined as confirmed hospitalization due to COVID-19, and 3.) Symptoms Severity of COVID-19 was defined as symptoms severity of COVID-19 using Brescia-COVID Respiratory Severity Scale (BCRSS).

[0328] All subjects were tested and found to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection. All subjects were monitored for one month after the initiation of the therapy. 4 of 75 subjects in the abiraterone arm were admitted to the hospital after their first visit. The patients average BCRSS score was 1.8. 15 of 75 subjects in the standard care group were admitted to the hospital with an average BCRSS score of 4.7.

[0329] Example 19: A controlled study was conducted on 90 male patients with average age of 51 years old. Patients were diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection but were showing relatively mild symptoms. Patients were divided into one of two arms. The treatment arm was prescribed nilutamide (300 mg) orally once daily at the start of the trial, the control arm received standard care. Patients were instructed to go home but return to the hospital if symptoms became worse. Efficacy parameters were defined as 1.) COVID-19 Diagnosis: COVID-19 positive diagnosis was defined as subject exhibiting symptoms of acute respiratory infection, defined as one or more of the following cough, fever (>37.5° C./99.5° F.), shortness of breath, sore throat, and a positive SARS-CoV-2 rtPCR test 2.) COVID-19 Hospitalization was defined as confirmed hospitalization due to COVID-19, and 3.) Symptoms Severity of COVID-19 defined as symptoms severity of COVID-19 using Brescia-COVID Respiratory Severity Scale (BCRSS).

[0330] All subjects were tested and found to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection. All subjects were monitored for one month after the initiation of the therapy. 3 of 50 subjects in the nilutamide arm were admitted to the hospital after their first visit. The patients BCRSS score was 1.3. 8 of 40 subjects in the standard care group were admitted to the hospital with an average BCRSS score of 4.0.

[0331] Example 20: A controlled study was conducted on 16 male patients with average age of 64 years old. Patients were diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection but were showing relatively mild symptoms. Patients were divided into one of two arms. The treatment arm received docetaxel 75 mg/m2 IV over 1 hour at the start of the trial, the control arm received standard care. Patients were instructed to go home but return to the hospital if symptoms became worse. Efficacy parameters were defined as 1.) COVID-19 Diagnosis: COVID-19 positive diagnosis was defined as subject exhibiting symptoms of acute respiratory infection, defined as one or more of the following cough, fever (>37.5° C./99.5° F.), shortness of breath, sore throat, and a positive SARS-CoV-2 rtPCR test 2.) COVID-19 Hospitalization defined as confirmed hospitalization due to COVID-19, and 3.) Symptoms Severity of COVID-19 was defined as symptoms severity of COVID-19 using Brescia-COVID Respiratory Severity Scale (BCRSS).

[0332] All subjects were tested and found to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection. All subjects were monitored for one month after the initiation of the therapy. 0 of 8 subjects in the docetaxel arm were admitted to the hospital after their first visit. 2 of 8 subjects in the standard care group were admitted to the hospital with an average BCRSS score of 4.5.

[0333] Example 21: A double-blinded placebo controlled study was conducted on 30 hospitalized male patients over the age of 18. The primary outcome was survival at day 14. All patients enrolled in the study had a score of 4-6 on the 8 point COVID-19 ordinal scale (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases)

[0334] All subjects were tested and found to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection. 15 subjects were assigned to HC-1119 treatment 80 mg qd. The other 15 subjects received standard treatment+HC-1119 placebo. Following 14 days of treatment, 96.3% of the subjects in the HC-1119 survived while 55% of the control group survived.

[0335] Example 22: A double-blinded placebo controlled study was conducted on 28 hospitalized female patients over the age of 18. The patients were taking birth control and agreed not to engage in unprotected sex for at least 90 days post last dosing. None of the women were lactating. All patients enrolled in the study had a score of 4-6 on the 8 point COVID-19 ordinal scale (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases)

[0336] All subjects were tested and found to be positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection. 15 subjects were assigned to HC-1119 treatment 80 mg qd. The other 13 subjects received standard treatment+HC-1119 placebo. Following 14 days of